UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ALEJANDRO BAUTISTA MOLINA AND LUIS CRUZ, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HUNTS POINT JUICE BAR & DELI CORP. (D/B/A HUNTS POINT JUICE BAR & DELI), ARMANDO GONZALEZ AND MARCOS FLORES,

Defendants.

No. 25-CV-1189 (RA)

ORDER

RONNIE ABRAMS, United States District Judge:

The parties have notified the Court that mediation was unsuccessful. It is hereby:

ORDERED that, to conserve resources, to promote judicial efficiency, and in an effort to achieve a faster disposition of this matter, that the parties must discuss whether they are willing to consent, under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), to conducting all further proceedings before Magistrate Judge Aaron. If both parties consent to proceed before Magistrate Judge Aaron they must, within two weeks of the date of this Order, submit to the Court a fully executed Notice, Consent, and Reference of a Civil Action to a Magistrate Judge form, a copy of which is attached to this Order (and also available at http://nysd.uscourts.gov/file/forms/consent-to-proceed-before-usmagistrate-judge). If the Court approves that form, all further proceedings will then be conducted before Magistrate Judge Aaron rather than before this Court. Any appeal would be taken directly to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, as it would be from this Court if the

consent form were not signed and so ordered. An information sheet on proceedings before magistrate judges is also attached to this Order.

If any party does not consent to conducting all further proceedings before the Magistrate Judge, the parties must file a joint letter, within two weeks of the date of this Order, advising the Court that the parties do not consent, but without disclosing the identity of the party or parties who do not consent. No adverse consequences will result from the withholding of that consent.

The parties are reminded that, in most cases, settlements of claims under the FLSA must be approved by the Court. *See Cheeks v. Freeport Pancake House, Inc.*, 796 F.3d 199 (2d Cir. 2015).

SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 5, 2025

New York, New York

Ronnie Abrams

United States District Judge



UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGES: REFERRALS AND CONSENTS

All cases in the Southern District of New York are assigned to two judges: a district judge and a magistrate judge. District judges are appointed for life terms by the President. Magistrate judges are selected by a majority vote of the district judges in the particular district and serve terms of eight years.

Referrals to the Magistrate Judge. The district judge assigned to your case may refer the case to a magistrate judge for specific purposes. Commonly, the referral will be for the magistrate judge to conduct the proceedings that occur before trial, such as resolving discovery disputes or presiding over settlement conferences. A referral may also be made for the magistrate judge to issue to the district judge a report and recommendation on how to resolve a motion, such as a motion to dismiss or a motion for summary judgment. The consent of the parties is not needed for the district judge to refer the case to the magistrate judge for these purposes. If the district judge has made such a referral, you can ask the district judge to review any magistrate judge's decision by filing an objection with the district judge within fourteen days of that decision. The district judge will rule on any timely objections that you file. If you do not file an objection, you will give up your right to challenge the magistrate judge's decision at a later time, including on appeal. See Rule 72 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Consent to Proceed Before the Magistrate Judge. If you would like your case to move more quickly, it is helpful to consent to proceed before the magistrate judge for all purposes, including any trial. If all parties consent, the magistrate judge will perform the identical function that the district judge would have performed. Any trial in your case would be either a jury or a nonjury trial, depending upon whether there is a right to a jury trial and a proper request for such a trial. The only difference is that the magistrate judge – and not the district judge – would preside over that trial. Cases that proceed for all purposes before a magistrate judge generally move more quickly than cases before a district judge. If all parties consent to proceed before the magistrate judge, the district judge plays no further role in the case. Any appeal is taken directly to the Court of Appeals. It is your choice whether or not to consent to proceed before the magistrate judge.

A copy of the appropriate consent form is attached. Additional forms are also available from the Pro Se Intake Unit and on the Court's website.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

	for the	
	District of	
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)	
v.		
)	
Defendant)	
NOTICE, CONSENT, AND REFERE	NCE OF A CIVIL ACTION TO A MAGISTRA	TE JUDGE
all proceedings in this civil action (including a jury	ty. A United States magistrate judge of this court is or nonjury trial) and to order the entry of a final judg court of appeals like any other judgment of this court arily consent.	gment. The judgment
	ed to a magistrate judge, or you may withhold your conwithholding consent will not be revealed to any judg	
	The following parties consent to have a United Stal, the entry of final judgment, and all post-trial process.	
Printed names of parties and attorneys	Signatures of parties or attorneys	Dates
	Reference Order	
IT IS ORDERED: This case is referred order the entry of a final judgment in accordance	to a United States magistrate judge to conduct all p with 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 73.	roceedings and
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Date:	District Ludge's -in action	
	District Judge's signature	
	Printed name and title	

Note: Return this form to the clerk of court only if you are consenting to the exercise of jurisdiction by a United States magistrate judge. Do not return this form to a judge.